The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860. NUMBER 89.

majority, which is three times the usual majority of our party in Laporte county. The Artful Dodger then made his grand *entree* into Chicago, and made a speech which is good for an additional 1,000 to the Republican majority of Cook county. He is now making speeches in Iowa and Wisconsin, which will insure both these States for "Old Abe" by immense majorities. The speeches he has promised to make for Larrabee will lay him out as cold as a dead mackerel.

We are in hopes that he will inflict his valuable services upon the central counties of this State, for about a fortnight before the election, as it will insure not only both branches of the Legislature to the Republicans, but will gain them two or three Democratic districts for Congress.

The report is *not true* that Lincoln has hired him to go round and make speeches; but it is true that the Republican State Committee could expend a little money to no better advantage than to employ him to stump the close and doubtful Legislative districts in Illinois.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.

The New York papers look upon the result of the recent elections as the sure forerunner of a Republican triumph in November. The *Tribune* says:

BOYS, WE'VE GOT 'EM! PENNSYLVANIA HAS DONE IT! They may fume and confesse to their heart's content, withdrawing all their spavined candidates and running Fusion for President with Dry Goods for Vice, but the deed is done. As the colored gentleman remarked about the expiring quadruped; "There's no use in doing anything about that "Ass. His eyes is out."

The World, not partizan, but fair toward the Republicans, sees what is approaching and prognosticates thus:

A more sober estimate of the influence of this important victory would at least concede that it renders certain a large majority in Pennsylvania for the Republican electoral ticket, and that it will inspire the Republicans of New York with so much additional courage and confidence as to relieve the result here of all reasonable doubt. It is safe to say that the Pro idential election is virtually decided.

The *Herald* is dumb-founded, but musters courage for an union, and a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether in New York, where, it says, the fusionists have full fifty thousand majority, if they will unite and go to the polls—a vaunt which all the Republicans will never be able to make good.

The *Times* thinks that a Panic is wanted; but that the efforts of the alarmists cannot get one up for the benefit of the stock-operators who are speculating for a fall. It evidently regards the contest as decided.

In Philadelphia the tone of the leading papers is not different. The *Pennsylvanian* (Dem.) is down in the mouth and sullen. The *North American* (Rep.) is jubilant. It predicts a greatly increased majority for Lincoln by the progress of the revolution. The *Press* (Douglas) breaks out against fusion with the Breckinridgeites on any terms *or* for any purpose. It really concedes the election of Lincoln.

In Cincinnati, the same opinions that are prevalent in New York and Pennsylvania mark the utterances of the journals. The *Enquirer* (Douglas blow-hard) seems to have had a straight hit somewhere in the pit of the stomach, and another on its peeper; the two have made it sick and taken away its power of speech. It grunts, and like the *Times and Herald* of this city, calls on the faithful to to "*burst*" on the enemy and march boldly up to the "*walls* of Yorktown." The [*Gazette* is joyous but cool. It predicts the certain election of Lincoln by unprecedented majorities; the *Commercial*, careful always about its statements, joins heartily in the *Gazette's* opinions, which will not be rejected by any sensible and well informed man. Let the disunionists howl.

Congressional Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

We warned our readers in advance of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, that the Republicans might lose three members of Congress in Pennsylvania, three in Ohio and one in Indiana. Our fears, in part, have been realized. Indiana, however, has done better than we had dared in hope. The Republicans have not only held all they won in 1858 with the aid of the Anti-Lecomptonists, but they have captured the *English* district—one of the Egyptian portions of the State. We are filled with astonishment at this part of the Indiana triumph. At the State election in 1856 Governor Willard and English received 2650 majority in that district, and Buchanan beat Fremont 5916 votes. Two years ago the Democrats carried it again by 3402, and English was re-elected by 1869 majority over the Republican and anti Lecompton candidate. We had heard of the revolution which had taken place among the Democratic Germans, but supposed that the Bell sweetit vote, which was cast for the Douglas-Breckinridge candidate under the advice and influence of the Louisville *Journal*, Senator Crittenden and the Know-Nothing party of Kentucky, would give the district to the pro-Slavery candidate. The district adjoins Louisville, which adds to the significance of the change of sentiment that has taken place. We greatly feared the loss of Dunn's district. Dunn ran in two years ago between a Lecompton and an anti-Lecompton Democrat. At the State election the Democratic majority was 1,590, and for Buchanan 4,206 over Fremont. But that has all been wiped out and Dunn and Lane sweep the district against the combined forces of the Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge factions.

The Terre Haute District, represented by John G. Davis, is in doubt at this writing. It has always been a Democratic stronghold, giving Willard for Governor, 1,581 majority four years ago, and Buchanan a 565 over Fremont. If it should turn out that the Republicans have carried it, there will remain to the Democrats and Know Nothings but the 1st and 2d—the Republicans having secured the other *nine* districts, being a gain of two members on the present delegation.

At the Presidential election of 1856, the Republicans elected five and the Democrats six members of Congress in Indiana. This shows the powerful march of Republican principles in the Hoosier State—having in that short period stormed and taken three if not four, of the six Democratic members, meanwhile holding all their own. All honor to the Republicans of Indiana!

When the Democratic party was last in power in Ohio, in 1850, they so districted the State for Congress, as to secure two-thirds of the members to that body, though the Whigs might have a majority of the popular vote. This was done by grouping the Whig and Free Soil counties together, and by blistering six or three Democratic counties on to one Whig county, thereby smothering its majority. For example, in the Columbus District, Whig Delaware was detached and Democratic Pickaway was substituted. This change elected Olds once and "Sam Sot Cox" three times. Democratic Butler was formerly with Whig Clinton and Warren, but it was changed to Montgomery and Preble—the latter being Whig—thereby Vallandigham has hope doubtless elected him Congress and stay there. The Gerrymander worked so well that the Democrats elected 15 members, and the Whigs and Free Sellers only 8, though the combined Opposition vote was 17,000 greater than the Democratic.

After the Nebraska bill laid the foundation of the Republican party, several of the Democratic districts were revolutionized. However, at the State election in 1856, the Democrats elected 8 members, and the Republicans 12, counting Campbell, who was elected by 19 majority, by a union of Republicans and Americans—the district going largely Democratic for State officers. At the election in 1858 the Republicans were aided in several districts by the Americans and Anti Lecomptonites. By these means they elected Gay in the Sixth District, which went Democratic last fall on Governor by 1,650 majority; Robbins in the Fifteenth which went Democratic 998 last fall; Tranker in the Seventh District, which gave the Democrats 600 last fall. The Democrats also carried the Dayton District represented by Cozzens, by 500, and Wm's District by Mr. Allen, by their usual majority of 1,500. Of the remaining districts, represented by Republicans, Giddings's District went Democratic last fall by 1,500 majority; Sherman's by 1,000; Wade's by 1,500; Hutchins's by 1,000; Spaulding's Northern District by 2,000; Sapp's by 1,000; Cox's by 1,000; Leiter's by 1,000; Vallandigham's by 1,000; Pendleton's by 1,000; Campbell

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENT.

The Lecompton Constitution contained a clause establishing Slavery in Kansas. There were three parties in the Convention which framed the Constitution, relative to the question of submission. The first were in favor of sending the Constitution direct to Congress; the second favored its unconditional submission to the people; the third were in favor of submitting only the clause for establishing Slavery. The last named party, headed by John Calhoun, President of the Convention, triumphed. By the terms of the schedule annexed to the Constitution, an election was to be held on the 21st of December, and the ballots cast were to be indorsed either "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution with no Slavery." The schedule further provided that if the number of votes "for the Constitution" should be a majority, then *"the rights of property in Slaves now in the Territory, shall in no manner be interfered with"*—making it impossible to abolish Slavery. This schedule also contained various provisions by which the State Government was to be put into operation immediately after the vote on the Slavery clause was taken, without awaiting the action of Congress, and the Territorial Legislature was deprived of all opportunity of altering or repealing the laws enacted by the "Border Ruffian" Legislature; and a provision was also inserted to prevent any amendment of the Constitution previous to the year 1864, and then only upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, and a majority of all the citizens of the State.

The fraud thus proposed to be practiced upon the people of Kansas, raised a storm of unexampled indignation not only in the Territory of Kansas but throughout the free States. The course was in violation of all precedent, of every principle of popular sovereignty, and it was recognized everywhere as a scheme for forcing slavery upon Kansas against the well-known wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people. The form of submission itself was a cheat. If the slavery clause was voted up, the Constitution was to be in force; and if it was voted down, the same result was to follow; and in this latter event, the Slaves already there and their natural increase were not to be interfered with. It will be remembered that the Free State men of Kansas refused to vote at all, and that it was only by the most shameful frauds, such as were perpetrated at Oxford and Kickapoo, that any considerable number of votes were recorded on the day of election. What befell the Lecompton Constitution, as well as the obloquy which gathered around the President of the Convention, is no fresh in the public recollection that it need not be repeated here.

The intimate personal friends of John Calhoun have always held that he was only an instrument in the hands of others, in this attempt to fasten Slavery upon Kansas; and many of them, knowing the close intimacy which had long subsisted between himself and Douglas—the great influence which the latter exerted over him—and the fact that he was indebted to Douglas for the office which he held in Kansas—did not hesitate to express the belief, that in all his agency in the Lecompton matter, Calhoun was only carrying out the wishes and instructions of Douglas. Aside from the reputation for integrity and honor which Calhoun had previously maintained, certain expressions of Douglas, made just before the Lecompton Convention, and the position of his newspaper organs in this State, went far towards the verification of this hypothesis. In his famous "Grand Jury" speech, delivered at Springfield on the 12th of June, 1857, Mr. Douglas, referring to the Lecompton Convention which had just been called by the bogus Legislature, said:

"Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a constitution, preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and prosperity now prevail throughout her borders. The law under which her delegates are to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. A large majority of the Legislature, chosen under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the Free State Democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in opposition to a majority of the people living under it, let the responsibility rest on those who, for partisan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote."

Douglas well knew, at the time he gave expression to this sentiment, that the free State men of Kansas did not recognize the validity of anything done by the bogus Territorial Legislature which had provided for holding the Lecompton Convention—that a Convention whose delegates were elected exclusively by the votes of pro-slavery men, as would be the case with the Lecompton Convention, would frame a pro-slavery Constitution; and his object evidently was to prepare the Democracy of Illinois for the support which he intended to give to such a Constitution, and to fill their mouths with an argument throwing the whole responsibility of it upon the free State men—the Republicans of Kansas. Subsequently his newspaper organs in this State, followed up the suggestion of the Springfield speech, fully committing the party to the doctrine which it embodied. All this is strong *prima facie* evidence of an intention on the part of Douglas to advocate the admission of Kansas with a Constitution which he knew could not be otherwise than pro-slavery, and, taken in connection with his intimate personal and political relations with Calhoun, goes far towards proving that the latter acted under his instructions throughout the Convention.

This hypothesis of Calhoun's friends finds full and ample verification in the disclosures just made in relation to the matter in Kansas, which we publish this morning, and which we commend to the careful study of the honest admirers and supporters of Mr. Douglas. By these disclosures it is clearly proved that Douglas was in correspondence with Calhoun—that he suggested the form of submission determined upon by the Lecompton Convention, and pledged himself to support it in Congress—that his letter, to this purport, was freely shown and quoted by Calhoun to various members of the Convention—that it was owing to this advice and these pledges of Douglas, alone, that a majority of the Convention were brought to favor the policy—that after Douglas—frightened by the popular indignation which was every where expressed against it, and by the prospect of losing his seat in the Senate—had violated these pledges and betrayed the men who had followed his advice, the nice sense of honor of Calhoun prevented him from making an exposure of Douglas' treachery by a publication of his private correspondence—that this letter is, or was a short time ago, in the possession of Mr. Calhoun's family, and that the emissaries of Douglas had offered two thousand dollars for it. It may be that the letter has been turned over to Douglas, for a consideration. But whether it has or has not been the fact of its existence, of its contents, and of its influence in determining the course of the Lecompton Convention, is too clearly established to leave room for any doubt. Whatever of infamy justly belongs to that deep-laid scheme for forcing Slavery into Kansas, will forever hereafter attach itself to Stephen A. Douglas. He was the Principle—Calhoun but the too-easily influenced Agent. Read the overwhelming proof!

AN APPEAL FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

We have lost some local elections; but what of this? Shall we, as patriots, recoil before the monster of Sectionalism, at the very first repulse caused by our mad folly and divisions? Never! While the enemy are flushed with the wine of victory, close up your ranks, concentrate your whole forces, and hurl upon them with the old war cries which have so often struck terror into their hearts, and with its courage inspired by a noble cause and a lofty patriotism; and victory will again rest upon your banners! Pennsylvania and Indiana may, must, and will be redeemed! In one year from the time the retreating army of Washington stained the snows of Valley Forge with the blood of their naked feet, the banner of our Fathers waved in signal victory from the capital walls of Yorktown. Let us be encouraged by the record, and be inspired by the example.—*Times and Herald.*

"And," the *Times and Herald* should have added, "also! Breckinridge and bury Douglas a fathom deep!" Then the appeal would have been complete, and all its meaning disclosed at a glance.

It is not with such writing as that, that our neighbor can bring Mr. Douglas' real friends up to the scratch. They want to know of the *T. and H.*, which took ten days to decide which of the Democratic candidates it would support, what they can hope for their great principle if all this closing up of ranks and this bursting upon the enemy puts Mr. Breckinridge in the Presidential chair? What is to become of Non-intervention? What is to happen to the Union? They have Douglas' authority for saying that Breckinridge is for intervention for slavery, and for Disunion. Do they want to perpetuate the power of the Danites! Do they want to give a new lease to the Buchanan dynasty? At home here, shall Ike Cook, Dr. Brainard, Bolt Strother, and the 210 Colonels of Cook County, be the Democratic party? In Washington, shall Douglas be ignored, or kicked by the whiffets of the niggerdrivers? These are practical questions about which the Douglas men would like to know a thing or two before they "burst upon the enemy" or burst upon any thing else! Will the *Times* descend to particulars?

MR. GIDDINGS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Giddings writes to the Ashtabula *Sentinel* on the question of negro suffrage:

"I have always opposed introducing into the Republican platform any doubtful issue. The right of suffrage is not a natural right. God never gave the right of suffrage, or of holding office, to an infant who never dreamed of voting or of holding office. Yet he has given the infant and the female a right to live, and we hang a man for murdering infants or females precisely as for murdering men; we protect the negro precisely as we protect our wives, our children, ourselves; for the law of Ohio that protects my life and liberty, protects that of the negro to precisely the same extent."

If Mr. Giddings' admirers in Illinois would imitate his discretion and refrain from obtruding new issues on the Republican party, and permit that party to accomplish the great work of restricting slavery, without hampering itself with principles and systems of policy for which the people are not prepared, and which, if openly avowed, would reduce it to a minority in every county in the Free States, there would be no more trouble in the canvass before us. But as it is the misfortune of some men to be so constituted that they had rather starve than eat half a loaf, we must be content with sending off as we can the blows that they are always aiming at Republican chances of victory. That a few zealots will not accept of slavery restriction unless accompanied by negro equality—of free speech and open mails without an unconditional repeal of that clause in the Constitution which authorises a return of fugitives from labor—of a just, economical, and incorruptible administration unless slavery is abolished in the States,—that there are such men is no fault of ours. Fortunately there are few of them in the Republican party, and they are more distinguished for their acrimony and fury than for their good sense and strength.

Douglas at Iowa City.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, Oct. 9, 1860.

As previously announced, Douglas reached this city to-day, and made a speech half an hour in length. He gave notice in the outset that he should not be able to speak with much "bunkum," for not much length, for the expressed reason that he made six speeches yesterday, (Sunday,) and was consequently well-nigh "tuckered out."

But such portions of his old stereotyped speech as he did deliver were in vindication of "my great principle"—Squatter Sovereignty. He first told the audience that the people of Iowa were a great and intelligent people, equal to any people he ever saw; that Iowa is a great and noble State, and he hoped that if the Republican and Breckinridge party had not conspired together to defeat his election, he should carry every State in the Union except two. Which two he did not say, but I suppose he meant Maine and Vermont. F. V.

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

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Senator Hunter has pronounced Virginia sure for Breckinridge.

WAR AND SEEING IN NEW MEXICO.

The War Department received a large mail from the Military Departments of New Mexico and Texas. Active preparations are in progress by our troops for a vigorous campaign against the Apaches, who continue to have committed depredations upon the white settlers. Application having been made to the U. S. Surveyor General of New Mexico for the recognition of claims founded upon decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Wilson, has dispatched instructions to the Surveyor General informing him that no present discovery or denouncement of mines is recognized by the laws of the United States, the system of Spain and Mexico by which the right of discovery was incorporated into our land system. The duties of the Surveyor General in regard to filing claims are confined to the reception of private land claims lawfully derived from Spain and Mexico.

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Numerous and urgent, but ineffectual applications have been made at the Interior Department of the Chickasaw land sales, in order that the settlers are unable to make payments for pre-emption claims within the prescribed time. According to the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior, the pre-emptors will inevitably lose their lands, if none is paid for by other parties, but if one only pays within the discretionary period of settlers, have the benefit of a year's credit allowed by law, by paying for lands that become subjected to private entry.

A GREAT DAY FOR JOLIET.

20,000 Republicans in Council.

1,000 Wide Awakes!

SPEECHES BY LOVEJOY, YATES, SWETT, BLACK, and Others.

Indications for November.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

JOLIET, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 10, 1860.

"Old Will" is true as steel despite the misgivings sounded to her discredit. Nobly to-day did she pour forth her Republican treasures to swell the mass meeting. Delegation after delegation poured in rapid succession, into the town. Every town and village in the county, and many towns from the adjoining counties, were represented, forming a procession miles in length, jubilant, exulting, "rejoicing as an army with banners."

We noticed among the displays made by the Plainfield and Jackson delegation, the regular equipments of the "flying artillery," and a cavalcade of ladies mounted, attended by cavaliers, representing the States. This delegation was nobly represented and deserves honorable mention. Among the Joliet displays we noticed a "Republican guard" of fifty boys, under twelve years of age. So do the members of Illinois educate her coming citizens. Forty mounted horsemen, and a wagon filled with misses served to lead in the delegations. The Minooka and Channahan delegation were very excellent, with banners and emblems innumerable. From the section of Plainfield and Downer's grove were the well known "Plow Boys," a large body of mounted men, and a wagon filled with girls. A string of farmers' wagons, a mile and a half in length came from the direction of Plainfield, Naussay, Oswego, Bristol, and Wheatland. Three thousand persons from the vicinity of Jackson's Grove, three thousand from Hennepin, Frankfort, New Lenox, Manhattan and Mokena. The town of Dupage sent fifty wagons, and a cavalcade of thirty-five mounted Indians.

Morris sent one hundred mounted men and a large number of wagons. A large flat boat on wheels, from Lockport, christened "The Rail Splitter," was filled with the smiling happy faces of girls. Lockport and Homer, a Yankee settlement, sent a large delegation.

We noticed that Troy, a strong Democratic town sent a splendid delegation, with twelve or fourteen banners. The Republican vote of the town has heretofore numbered but about fifty, and the delegation to-day was near to one hundred and fifty. These are the indications of a coming triumph.

The Wilmington 46's turned out in strong force. We gathered the following actual numbers, but have doubtless missed many: From Oswego 59; Wilmington 46; Plainville 55; Naussay 56; Joliet 170; Lockport 50; Blue Island 80; Plainfield 80; Downer's Grove 70 "Plowboys;" Town of Dupage 60; Homer 60. Chicago was represented by 20 Lincoln Rangers, from the 10th Ward Club, 100 from the 5th and 6 h Ward Clubs, 95 from the North Side Club, 80 "Pioneers," and 61 from the "Tunnel" Club.

A procession of thirty-five hundred escorted the speakers of the day to the old Fair Grounds, the only place capable of accommodating the crowds. Five speakers' stands had been erected in different parts of the ground, around which eager multitudes thronged throughout the day.

Lovejoy made one of his characteristic, pointed speeches, pitching the hot shot into the camp of the enemy. Gov. Yates, Swett, A. W. Mack, and Bradley were the principal speakers in English. A. C. Hessing addressed a large crowd of Germans.

The ground was dotted over with people and teams. One could not pass twenty feet without elbowing and edging his way through densely packed crowds. There were more people on the ground than at the late State Fair. It was no Douglas crowd, but was composed of staunch, honest farmers, with their wives and sons and daughters, gathered together to testify their devotion to the common cause. Without exaggeration, at least twenty thousand people were on the ground. The effect of the whole (Oers,) pronounced it the largest assembly ever seen by Joliet. The Douglas meeting held here on Monday was estimated by the Democratic papers at 10,000. The fact was, there were about just about comfortably filled the Court House. The Republicans are anxious that Douglas should speak here again in our neighborhood. Douglas operating to convert all the wavering to the cause of Lincoln.

After the speaking, the Wide Awake Clubs returned to well supplied tables spread for their benefit at Young's Hall, under the supervision of W. H. Bartlett, the next Sheriff of the county.

The "Mounted Escort" were entertained at the hands of their sister associates of the city, at a handsome collation in saying that my purpose, he, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported a new bill, extending her western boundary to the Missouri River. Hence the reason why Iowa is such a great and noble State. That he made the lowa ns believe they ought to vote for him in return for such a stretch of magnanimity. Will be better seen on or about the sixth of next November.

He could not believe that a man who says the Iowans are a noble people, capable of self government after he crossed the Mississippi River into the Territory of Iowa, that he was after Iowa because she is a noble State. He has always held that the principle incorporated into the Constitution of the United States for the acquisition, government and disposition of the public domain, was true, and that the legislators of the American Union conceived to be the best, most feasible, and most practicable system of principles underlying a Republican government.

He said he had been faithful to "my great principle" of Squatter Sovereignty since his career as a public man, and if elected President should be faithful still.

He said that the Republican party are the Breckinridge party were in favor of the defeat him; that their principles were identical, except that Breckinridge, the leader of the fire eaters South, demanded Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and while he (Douglas), the representative of the great National (?) Democratic party, proposed to leave slavery to take care of itself, to go or not to go where it pleases.

Suffice it to say that after complimenting the people of Iowa (though he was defeated in the vote) the only point he discussed was "my great principle," and what I (he) shall do if elected President.

He said that the present contest was a three cornered contest over again. The result of that was in his favor, and he believed the present one would result likewise—that he appealed to the people then, and they granted his entreaties, and he believed they would again.

Democrats and others estimated the number of people present on this occasion to be about four thousand, one half of which were, beyond doubt, Republicans. The enthusiasm of the people was at a high pitch. He has not the utmost difficulty that a hearty cheer could be raised as any period of Douglas's appearance on the stand, not even when the chairman requested it.

The truth of the whole matter is simply this; that the people—Douglas's advisers—were very much disappointed in Douglas's speech; they feel chagrined that he should leave such a cool impression upon the people. You may rest assured that Mr. Douglas's visit among us has not in the least damaged Republicanism in Iowa thus far, but on the other hand it has benefitted it. I heard several Douglas Democrats say after listening to Douglas's speech, that "if that is all there is of Douglas, I can not support him—he has disappointed me more than he has done it good." Many similar expressions like this came from the Democrats. It will indeed be a benefit to the Republican party if Douglas will make a few speeches in the State before election. He goes from here to Cedar Rapids, thence to Dubuque.

Iowa is cried, and she will give Abraham Lincoln a larger vote than she ever gave any one since her organization as a State.

By the way, Douglas said that if the Republican and Breckinridge party had not conspired together to defeat his election, he should carry every State in the Union except two. Which two he did not say, but I suppose he meant Maine and Vermont. F. V.

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HOW THE FUSION WORKS.

Two Hundred and Six Irish Voters Repudiate it.

[From the Syracuse, N. Y., Journal.]

IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUB.—We, whose names are hereunto written, citizens of the city of Syracuse, of Irish birth and extraction, being desirous of securing the election of Lincoln and Hamlin; and believing that we can best effect that object by united action, do hereby for such purpose associate ourselves together under the name of the Irish Republican Club of the city of Syracuse:

Daniel Heifron,	Martin Sammons,
Michael Heifron,	John Fitzgerald,
John Healey,	Martin Cooney,
Timothy Maloney,	James Hayes,
Timothy McCarthy,	David Fenton,
Michael Hayes,	Jeremiah Keyes,
Edward Ryan,	Edward Murphy,
Michael Healy,	John Leahy,
James Meechan,	Dennis Leahy,
Nicholas Barrie,	Michael Holihan,
Mathew Ryan,	David Sullivan,
Dennis Leahey,	Mathew Leahy,
Michael T. Daly,	Edward Cummings,
Edward Ryan,	Eugene Cummings,
Patrick Fitzgerald,	William Savage,
Michael Ryan,	Timothy Woodlock,
Jeremiah Powers,	Michael Woodlock,
Patrick Murphy,	Moses Summers,
Simeon Donovan,	William Summers
Patrick Hogan,	Patrick Hogan,
Daniel Brown,	James Cawley,
Edward Dwarins,	Michael Kerrivan,
Dennis C. Murphy,	Dennis O'Donald,
Miles Fleming,	Thomas Dempsey,
Patrick Doyle,	Patrick Mahar,
Peter Nolan,	Patrick Hogan,
Daniel Dwyer,	Morgan Doyle,
Jeremiah Dwyer,	John Riley,
Timothy Dwyer,	Sweeten Miller,
Robert Goggin,	John Woods,
John Tabbert,	Anthony Griffin,
Dennis Murphy,	Stephen Meloughney,
Dennis Murphy,	William Howe,
Rhody Molaughney,	Patrick Meloughney,
Frank Gillispe,	Patrick Green,
Patrick McNally,	Michael Dolan,
George Booth,	David Harraway,
John Quinn,	James Rooney,
Mathew Hughes,	Patrick Corbett,
Bryce Sherwin,	Patrick Agan,
Simeon Hughes,	Abraham Pratille,
Owen Mack,	Luke Joyce,
John Hughes,	Michael Tobin,
John Kelly,	Stephen Tobin,
Patrick Kelly,	Patrick Shaughnessey,
Timothy Cummings,	Thomas Shaughnessey,
Edward Cummings,	Thomas Grey,
Michael Cummings,	John Bustin,
John Burke,	James Shaughnessey,
Wm. Kavanaugh,	Martin Mars,
Watt Dalton,	Thomas Agan,
James Grant,	Thomas Kelly, Sen.,
Wm. Gaffery,	Thomas Kelly, Jr.,
Thomas Smith,	Peter Keenan,
Charles McFall,	Thomas Connolly,
Edward Leahy,	Thomas Leahy,
Dennis Mullina,	John Leahy,
John Young,	John Hart,
Michael Gleason,	Dennis Driscoll, Sen.,
Anthony Webb,	Dennis Driscoll, Jr.,
Wm. Mahoney,	John Keenan,
Jeremiah Ryan,	Dennis Flannery,
John Candon,	Charles Pression,
Wm. Cannaugh,	Robe t Cunningham,
Michael Flanagan	Martin Hoolahan,
John Shea,	William Ryan,
Thomas Dwyre,	John Holleran,
Richard Ryan,	Martin Healey,
James Clark,	Patrick Wood,
John McGrath,	Edward Wood,
James Mc Gaffery,	James Powderly,
Dennis Sullivan,	Patrick Murphy,
Jeremiah Sullivan,	John Hamas,
Edward Dunfee,	Arthur Webb,
Patrick Cassady,	John Connolly,
Daniel Murphy,	John Kelleher,
Walter Burke,	George Lason,
James Donegan,	John Keenan,
Owen Donagan,	Wm. McCutcheon,
John Callahan,	Samuel Coleman,
Martin Marcus,	James Gaffney,
John Moran,	Patrick Healey,
Patrick Connery,	Michael Haggian,
John Connery,	John Hanglan,
Michael Mahon,	Timothy O'Merrin,
David Fitzpatrick.	John McLean,
James Jennings,	Patrick Lyons,
John Jennings,	John Hunter,
Daniel Murray,	Samuel Lee,
Wm. Hogan,	Garret Comafort.
James Hogan,	Malachi Teehan,
Martin Welch,	Patrick Cooney,
Thomas Powers,	Michael Comafort,
Geo. Hughes,	Anthony Dean,
James Dunelly.	Thomas McCarthy,
	George Knigh ,
	Thomas Burns,
	Timothy Ryan,
	Patrick Hogan,
	James Patten,
	Patrick Cummings,

LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.

HOW A GERMAN WAS MALTREATED.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK SCHALLER.

I, the undersigned, a native of Waldeck, one of the United States of Germany, emigrated with my father, when a youth of 13 years, to the United States of America, in the year 1834. My father and family settled two miles east of Palmyra, Morgan Co., Missouri. I worked on my father's farm for four years, then went to Lagrange, Louis County, and worked for Abraham Gister and others for the space of two years; went to California, where I remained six years, returned to Lagrange, and worked more about town for different parties, including Abraham Gister. I bought property, married, and became a permanent citizen of said town. Two years ago I opened a saloon, done a good business and was apparently respected by the people.

My former employers assisted me in every way they could, by loaning me money and recommending me to the commercial houses with whom they had credit themselves. In the business I did, I was compelled to give credit to some tippling men in town. Some men failing to pay according to promise, I refused to give any more credit, and consequently some of them became my enemies, the most noted of whom was a man by name of H. Head.

The aforesaid Head was caught with a runaway negro on the 18th of February, 1860; was tried by a Justice Fitzgerald (I think,) and was remanded to jail. Out of malice he implicated myself and others as accessories and particularly myself. I was arrested the next day, and not knowing for what, was willing to undergo an examination. I had the promise from respectable men of the town that I should have justice done me. They conveyed me to the Lagrange House, under guard, with the pretence of not having all the witnesses. They kept off the trial, still promising that justice should be done.

Relying on the honor of these men and my own innocence, I contented myself. On Monday, February 20, 1860, at 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., a gang of self styled Regulators came to town, hired a hack of Mr. Rains, and with the assistance of these gentlemen, they succeeded to call them such—who an hour before pledged their honor to see justice done, tied my hands and throwing me into the hack conveyed me to the woods three miles from town.

I was taken from the hack first and asked their intentions. The only answer given was, "we are going to hang you." I asked for a trial by lay. They said, "we have our own law, and if you do not confess we will hang you." I said I knew of nothing, and was then hung up. On coming to my senses I found myself divested of all my wearing apparel. One said, "will you tell us now all you know about those negroes who run off last year, and who assisted them in their flight." I said I knew nothing, and could not tell him about innocent men. You can kill me if you see proper.

They crammed a handkerchief into my mouth and whipped me until the blood ran. From the statement of others, I must have received between three and four hundred blows. I fainted, and during the time I was stretched upon the bushes, thinking, I have no doubt, that I would not be able to find my way to town, and perish from the cold.

My poor wife and children rose up before me, and, gathering my last energies—being well acquainted with the vicinity—found the road and arrived safely at my father-in-law's door, where I fainted. He went for a doctor, whose skill saved my life. Upon examining my pockets I found my watch and $125 in gold gone.

Those are citizens from town who—whose names I can give if needed—pledged their honor for a fair trial, were present during all the above proceedings. They threatened another mob, and my father-in law sent me to Quincy, Ill. I was visited and seen by 5 or 600 of the citizens of that city, among whom was J. Wood, now Governor of Illinois, and other noted gentlemen of Quincy. As regards my integrity, I can bring the best of evidences from Palmyra and Lagrange, Missouri, and Quincy, Illinois, and even from California if required.

FREDERICK SCHALLER.

QUINCY, May 7th, 1860.

Fillibusterism not Buried in the Grave of Walker.

General Henningsen writes a long letter in vindication of William Walker. He concludes:

So far from fillibusterism being laid in the grave of Walker, I may safely say it is deeper rooted that from every drop of blood shed from the death wounds, inflicted, as we are informed, by Spanish bullets, a fillibuster, (to whom he had been delivered up, bound by the infamy of Norvell Salmon, will spring another ardent fillibuster. It is well that its persistant enemies should see and some should know, and I am in a position to inform them, that its views are in no wise changed; its spirit is nowise impaired. So far from being depressed by recent events, since the first report of Walker's execution, and especially of its countrymen through British Honduras, it has been every where fired by communications from men impatient for immediate action, and mostly eager to personally, forthwith, at all hazards, depart for the scene of the late tragedy; or from others anxious to countenance and support them. To these all I reply here, to bide their time. When that time arrives their cause will not want either followers or leaders.

The Up-River Mail.

We learn from J. R. Jones, Esq., the Secretary of the Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Co., that the mail line from the Galena to the Mississippi has been re-established. We are glad to know that the rumor to that effect is confirmed by the fact. There is no mail route more important than this and none the want of which has been more seriously felt.—*Galena Advertiser.*

DUBUQUE ELEVATOR.—The Dubuque *Times* of yesterday says:

"While at Dunleith yesterday, we saw the first barge load of grain which has been taken across to be transferred through the new elevator. The latter was running and carrying the wheat direct from the barge into the cars. It worked well, we are told, and the party informed us that he has a contract to transfer all grain coming from the D. & S. C. R. R., and that there will be no other charge for barging than on each grain."

H. Tennyson Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President, was in the city yesterday, and mingled with the crowd at the Court House. He is about through the capital of Illinois, and says the labor that he has performed in the rainy season before him.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

DOUGLAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

His Pledge to Support It.

VIOLATION OF HIS PLEDGE AND TREACHERY TO HIS FRIENDS.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF LEAVENWORTH, LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Oct. 1, 20, 1860.

To the People of the United States:

Rumors of a positive nature having been in circulation in this Territory, during the last two years, attributing to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois, a course of conduct in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, involving his sincerity to the country, his fidelity to the Democratic party, and his honor as a gentleman, Lewis Barnes, Esq., President of the Democratic Association of Leavenworth, addressed several members of the Association, with the view of obtaining authentic information on the subject, to ascertain if the facts would justify an extended and formal inquiry. That correspondence is given below under a proper caption.

The information imparted to Mr. Barnes in the correspondence, was deemed sufficient to authorize an investigation, designed to be made public, and a committee was raised at a meeting of the Association, chosen a committee to conduct the inquest and submit the result to the consideration of the American people.

We have sought to discharge this disagreeable, we might say painful duty, with the impartiality and completeness becoming us, as citizens regarding our own reputations as depending upon the aspect, in which our conduct in this inquiry shall appear to our countrymen. It has been our aim to draw out the truth, and the whole truth. We have therefore addressed every member of the Lecompton Convention whose residence we could discover, and several gentlemen who were not in the Convention, without reference to the past or present political asseverations or predilections of either. Whilst acquainted with the present political sentiments of but very few of those with whom we have communicated, of those few as many are supporters of Mr. Douglas as are supporters of Mr. Breckinridge. And we feel it due to ourselves to mention the former: they are Mr. Donahoe, Mr. Diefendorf, General Whitfield, Mr. Fain and Mr. Jones. It will be observed, that with the exception of Mr. Donahoe, they are all silent.

Below, we give, with order, a descriptive heading, the questions we put and the answers we received. We do not think we assume too much in saying that there is a fearful weight of evidence against Mr. Douglas. We give the case to you without argument. Citizens here, citizens a hundred and fifty miles West, citizens fifty miles South, citizens a hundred miles East, are all equally concerned in the question. We are citizens of the Territory, and have no interest in the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

2d. Did not John Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Convention, inform you that a letter had been received from Mr. Douglas, in which he (Douglas) suggested the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

3d. Did not John Calhoun, President of the Lecompton Convention, inform you that a letter had been received from Mr. Douglas, in which he (Douglas) suggested the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

4th. Did not GARRETT SMITH, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y., a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and who has the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

5th. Did not GARRETT SMITH, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y., a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and who has the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

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18th. Did not GARRETT SMITH, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y., a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and who has the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

19th. Did not GARRETT SMITH, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y., a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and who has the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

20th. Did not GARRETT SMITH, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y., a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and who has the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

21st. Did not GARRETT SMITH, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y., a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and who has the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

22d. Did not GARRETT SMITH, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y., a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and who has the plan of submission which was adopted by said

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If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, try Kennedy's Medicine. You may have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
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THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY
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☞ Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandeth's Pills remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out by time, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in sick, headache, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and BRANDRETH'S Pills should, therefore, be in every house ready.
Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 31, 1859:
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All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer Springs. These springs are in use on the following roads: Illinois Central, Chicago, and the latter others we respectfully refer:—
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Circulars, with cuts of the various Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.
No Fire Brick Lime Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Grates, time to order.
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Chicago, July 16th, 1860. ly14-c7to 1y

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Economy, Capacity, Durability, Ease of Management, and the Quality of Heated Air,
TO ANY OTHER FURNACE.
By it all apartments to be heated are filled with fresh, healthful warm air, perfectly free from the noxious effluvia and vegetable with the most delicate constitution.
These Furnaces have been in use but a short time in the past few years, and have invariably given satisfaction.
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have met the highest premium at the Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, and for beauty of design, smoothness of finish, economy of fuel, and their powerful heating qualities, are not excelled in this or any other market. Fifty different patterns to suit Offices, Churches, and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice, at
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The greatest improvement ever made in Cooking Stoves is THE TRIUMPH, invented and patented by Joseph G. Henderson.
THE TRIUMPH burns Wood, Anthracite or Bituminous Coal, equally well.
THE TRIUMPH is the best finished and the most durable in the history of the stove.
THE TRIUMPH combines more advantages than were ever before offered to a cooking Stove.
THE TRIUMPH and Good Samaritan are the only Stoves in the market that saves one third the Fuel.
The VENTILATED OVEN of THE TRIUMPH insures success in the food being baked.
The Hot Air Brought of THE TRIUMPH raises the temperature of the fire-box and increases the heating power of the fire, thus enabling THE TRIUMPH to do more work in every variety of cooking, with less fuel than there is in the use of wood.
THE TRIUMPH has the most perfect arrangement for heating water in the front hearth without the least evaporation of Moisture.
THE TRIUMPH has a constant supply of hot water without cost and heats water for the bathing room equal to any range.
THE TRIUMPH is in every respect worthy the name.
THE TRIUMPH by a new, neat arrangement, allows the oven to be cool into the front hearth.
Call and see THE TRIUMPH at 162 South Clark street.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail by
...(sep28-d&w1m JOSEPH C. HENDERSON.

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LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
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PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Pig Lead. P. V. BLATCHFORD.
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STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
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WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
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A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
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Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
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...PTILE READ.—The subscription respectfully
...forms the...ens and...ers that...ve been given to several hundred of the above Stoves, now in use, and for sale only by G. STEWART, Agent, of Kinzie, between Wells and Franklin streets, Chicago.
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Educational.

PALMER'S EVENING

SCHOOLS.—At the Academy, 245 State street, third door south of Adams street, will be conducted by Mr. Palmer, beginning on Monday, the 3rd of October, and continuing for most 14. Monday and Wednesday, on History and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Reading and Elocution, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Book Keeping on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. A good knowledge of Double Entry will be required to the six months. Terms, payable in advance:—For three months, $2 50. For the 22 Lessons, $5 00. W. D. PALMER, Principal
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SCHOOL.
No. 63 Edina Place,
BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.
The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. & J. M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860. ...(sep7-1m

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$14,000 TO LOAN ON BONDS AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city.
☞ Business cannot wanted.
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MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1000, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEO. W. NEWCOMB,
...oct4 d1m9 1m* No 89 Dearborn st., Room 4, Chicago.

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collateral, running ten days to six months, wanted.
To Let—Store, Offices and Lodging Rooms.
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MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and For Time to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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...sep2 d1m-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

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CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
...sep11 w12-6m 131 Lake str. st, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 63 CLARK STREET.
Three to five years' loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
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The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 Sterling upwards.
Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern cities. Business paper discounted.
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A. D. BRADLEY,
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Office—127 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.
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80 & 82 Dearborn Street.
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Farwell, H. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. Kent, Cincinnati; Hon. S. D. Caldwell, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Councils, Chicago; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago; Col. Jno. S. Wright, Chicago; Hon. Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Columbus; Gen. Jno. S. Reid, Esq., Columbus; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Columbus; Hon. Wm. Allen, Columbus; Hon. Thos. Corwin, Esq., Lebanon; Hon. Jno. C. Deshler, Esq., Columbus; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, Esq., Gallipolis; Hon. Jno. C. Wright, Esq., Cincinnati; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Esq., Lancaster

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1860.

The market for Eastern Exchange to day was considerably easier. Still there is no material decline in rates—the banks still selling at 1 per cent. premium, and buying at ½@¾ per cent. The heavy shipments of produce during the present week must, it is thought, speedily cause a decline.

HARBOR CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Estimated earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the first week in October, 1860:

Passengers	$23,972.29
Freight	41,445.55
Rentals	4,000.00
	$67,813.05
Corresponding week in 1859	$1,568.47
Increase	$15,831.58

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. COMPANY.—The following shows the earning of this road from the 1st to the 8th of October:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$44,959.12	$61,105.09	$16,145.96 Inc.
Passengers	16,341.01	17,791.37	1,450.36 Inc.
Rentals	1,125.00	1,250.00	25.00 Inc.
	$62,425.13	$79,146.33	$16,982.32 Inc.

CONTEMPLATED REFORM IN THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The Montreal *Gazette* of the 5th inst says: Rumors have been current for some time past of a sweeping reduction in the staff and cost of working the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Indeed, the Kingston *News* goes so far as to say the running of the road will be stopped shortly for a time, in order to bring the new regulations into effect."

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wht. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar. bu.
By Lake	11	9,165			220	
By R. R.	1,940	11,900	9,645	454	420	2967
G. W. R. R.	1,040	11,800	900		400	
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	2,000			200	
C. & R. I. R. R.	501	20,961	159.7	125	1,328	2,967
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000	4,000			600	16,000
Total	3,534	59,826	10,544	579	3,168	21,934
By Lake	1,000	10,000				
By R. R.	2,534	49,826	10,544	579	3,168	21,934

	Low Tallow	High-Wines	Hides	Furs	Pork	Lead
	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.
By Canal			170	74	270	
By R. R.	450	14	2,750	1,000	50	250
C. & R. I. R. R.	274	36	2,800	343		
C. & A. R. R.	2,000	30	1,000	1,000		
C. & N. W. R. R.	2,850	270	1,000			15,000
G. W. R. R.	1,000		1,000			
Q. & J. R. R.	1,000		1,000	75	15	25,000
Total	7,574	350	9,720	1,492	335	40,250

	Flour. Bbls.	Wht. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo		14,613	30,035		16,000	
To Oswego		2,000				
To Ogdensburg	450		4,000			
To Albany	2,000	43,213				
To Collingwood		1,000				
To Sarnia		25,000	1,000			
Total	450	85,826	35,035		16,000	

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu.	112	Oats, bu.	80
Corn, bu.	65	Potatoes, bu.	60
Wood, cds.	60	Wheat, bu.	106,826
Coal, tons	1,750	Corn, bu.	11,400
Coal, tons	344	Bar ey, bu	34,100
Lumber, ft.	27,000	Lumber, ft.	27,000
Lath, No.	350,000	Whisky, brls.	150
Shingles, No.	150,000	Shingles, No.	5,000
Shingles, M.	150,000	Flour, brls.	1,000
Lumber, M.	1,000	Bacon Corn, brls.	100
Railroad ties, No.	12,000		

The Wheat market this morning opened very firm, with a strong upward tendency, and an advance of 1c was temporarily established; but the offerings became so heavy at the improvement, that the market speedily broke down, and closed quiet at about yesterday's prices, there being but a limited speculative and shipping demand. About 100,000 bushels changed hands, at 98c for No. 1 Red Winter, 94c for No. 2 Red; 90¼@91c for Northwestern Club, 88¼@89½c for No. 1 Spring; 85½@87c for No. 2 Spring; and 75c for Rejected. The receipts of wheat were heavy—amounting to 154,706 bu, and the shipments, 236 651 bushels. There was a fair inquiry for Flour to-day, and the market was active at about previous figures, closing rather firmer. About 8500 bbls were sold at $4.50@4.75 for fair to choice Spring extras, and $5.50@6.50 for Superfine. Corn was dull and 1@1½c lower, with limited sales at 40¼@41c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 39½@40c for No. 2. Oats quiet at 20 afloat, and 18½c in store. Rye steady at 55c for No. 1 in store. Barley was more active, at 45@46c for No. 2 in store, and 45@50c by sample on track. Timothy Seed advanced 2@3c,—the sales being large at $2.10@2.20.—Shipments steady at 19@19½c.

Freights were firm and steady. Six vessels were engaged, at 13½@14c for wheat, and 13½c for corn to Buffalo; and 22c to Montreal.

MILWAUKEE—Oct. 10.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The receipts of wheat to day, it will be seen, are the largest for some time, being over 30,000 bushels, and yet but little has been sold. The shipments were 113,050 bus. Grain freights, as was anticipated yesterday, advanced 2c to-day, and this afternoon there were no vessels to be had even at the outside rates offered. In consequence of this the wheat market was very dull and unsettled, opening 1c lower than yesterday, and before the close of the day a further decline of 1c was established. The sales reported were inside of 40,000 bus at 90@92c for No. 1 spring in store; at 88@90c for No. 2; 98@98½c for club, and 94c for Red Winter—the market closing at 90c for No. 1 and 86c for No. 2.

Freights were firm at an advance of 1@1½ in the morning, and the propeller Missouri, and schooners Miami and S. Robinson were chartered to load for Buffalo at 14c for wheat. Later the schooner Ethan Allen was chartered at 14½, and still later 15c was offered, but there were no unengaged vessels in port. Shippers were in hopes that the change in the wind this afternoon would bring in a good fleet.

PROVISIONS AND HOGS IN CINCINNATI.—The *Price Current* of yesterday says:

The Provision market has been dull, the demand has been quite moderate, but holders contended for full prices, asking 9 and 11¼ for bacon and $17.75@18 for mess pork, which are about the only articles in this line now in the market. About the middle of the week 700 bbls mess pork, of the best brands, were put on the market, and sold at $17 50. It belonged to a speculator from the interior, who was compelled to sell, and the market has been bare since. There could have been a considerable amount sold at the price, but none to be had below our quotations.

Holders ask $16.50 for mess pork, for December; 7½ and 8½c for bulk meat, and 10½ for lard. $17 00 would be sold for mess pork; 8c and 8½c for bulk meat; and 10½c, and perhaps 10½c, for lard. For November, lard could be sold easily at 10½c.

In hog meat we hear of no sales, though we notice an anxiety on the part of packers on the Upper Mississippi to make contracts at 6½c for Cumberland; 6¾c for long rib; 6¾ for short rib; 8c for long clear, and 8½c for short clear; but there seems to be no buyers at these rates; when, however, would be paid for first class brands at this place. The desire to buy seems to have ceased pretty much, and that to sell increased.

Not many hogs offered during the week, and but little done. Lots for early November were held at $6.75, and for all December at $6.60, but buyers are not unwilling to pay over $6 60 for the first part of November, $6.50 for the last part, and $6.25 for all December.

—QUEEN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—To Liverpool, 1600 bbls flour at 2s@2s 3d; 75 000 bushels wheat at 7 1-16@7½d, in bulk and bags; 17,000 bu corn at 5½c, in bulk. To London, 6000 bushels wheat at 7½d; in bags; 2000 brls flour at 2s 10½d. To Antwerp per steamer, 100 cases sea-leaf tobacco at 30s; 12,000 bu wheat at 12d; 20 tons of pepper at 30s. To Hamburg, 400 brls rosin at 4s 6d. To Bremen, 50 cases tobacco at 27s 3d. A vessel with 18,000 bu wheat at 14d, in bulk. A brig to Bristol, of 160 tons, at 1000 brls shipper's bag at 13½c.

PRICES OF WHEAT AND CORN IN VIRGINIA.—The following are the prices of wheat and corn in various parts of Virginia at the latest dates:

	Wheat. Bush.	Wheat. Gal.	Corn. Bush.	Corn. Gal.
Alexandria	1 20@1 21	72@73c	60@ ..	36@ ..
Culpeper, C. H.	1 20@1 25	72@75c	60@ ..	36@ ..
Danville	1 25@1 30	75@78c	60@ ..	36@ ..
Fredericksburg	1 20@1 25	72@75c	60@ ..	36@ ..
Fairmont	1 10@1 20	66@72c	50	30
Farmville	1 20@1 25	72@75c	60@ ..	36@ ..
Fort Royal	1 10@1 20	66@72c	60	36
Grafton	1 00@1 10	60@66c	..	..
Gordonsville	1 25@1 ..	75@ .. c	..	..
Hallett, C. H.	1 25@1 ..	75@ .. c	60	36
Lynchburg	1 20@1 40	72@84c	70@ 75	42@ 45
Leesburg	1 20@1 40	72@84c	70@ 75	42@ 45
Norfolk	1 40@1 42	84@85c	70@ 75	42@ 45
Petersburg	1 30@1 40	78@84c	70@ 75	42@ 45
Portsmouth	1 40@ ..	84@ .. c	70@ ..	42@ ..
Point Pleasant	1 10@ ..	66@ .. c	50@ ..	30@ ..
Staunton	1 25@1 30	75@78c	60@ 70	36@ 42
Scottsville	1 20@1 40	72@84c	70@ 75	42@ 45
Shenandoah	1 20@1 40	72@84c	70@ 75	42@ 45
Wellsburg	1 00@1 05	60@63c	50@ 55	30@ 33
Winchester	1 25@1 30	75@78c	60@ 70	36@ 42
Wheeling	1 10@ ..	66@ .. c	50@ ..	30@ ..
Wytheville	1 00@ 20	60@72c	50@ 60	30@ 36

—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Tidewater Receipts.

The receipts at tidewater of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the 1st week of October, 1860, and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	62,000	84,000	116,000	23,000
1859	56,000	30,000	40,000	30,000
Increase	6,000	54,000	71,000	17,000
Decrease				

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 1,000,000 bbls of flour.—*Albany Statesman.*

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FLOUR—Is better with a fair demand for export, and a moderate inquiry for home consumption; sales 16,000 bbls at $4.90@5.05 for superfine State; $5.10@5.25 for extra State; $4.90@5.05 for superfine Western; $5.10@5.25 for common to medium extra Western; $5.30@5.50 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; market closing quiet; firm, with holders generally disposed to insist on still higher prices; Canadian flour is still better request, and the sales to-day include 700 bbls at $5.20@5.40 for common to good extra; Rye flour nearly nominal; sales at $4.60@4.70 for common to choice extra. Corn Meal is fair to prime extra at $4.90@5.00 for Jersey; $5.10@5.20 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is fair to prime and market firm, with speculative and export inquiry; sales of 140,000 bushels at $1.30@1.32 for Chicago spring; $1.40@1.45 for Milwaukee club; $1.50@1.55 for Milwaukee club and Illinois; $1.55@1.60 for white Canada; $1.60@1.65 for white Genesee; $1.31 for amber Iowa; $1.35@1.36 for amber Michigan; $1.37@1.38 for white Michigan. Rye is dull. Corn is dull and heavy; sales of 18,000 bushels at 59½@59¾c. Barley steady; 7,000 bu at 67c. Oats dull and easier; sales 700 bu at 36c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; sales at 20½@21c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Close firm at 13c for flour, 17c for wheat, 18½c for corn to New York.

LAKE FREIGHTS—14,000 brls flour, 280,000 bu wheat, 4,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—300 brls flour, 231,000 bu wheat, 24,000 bu corn.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OFFICE, Oct. 11.

FLOUR—Market steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and market firm. Sales 24,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at $1.26; 10,000 bu Red Western club at $1.28; 15,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.30; 20,000 bu do at $1.31; 6,000 bu white Canada at $1.35. Corn dull. Sales 18,000 bu at 39½@39¾c. Barley steady; 7,000 bu at 67c. Oats dull and easier. Sales 700 bu at 36c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower, at 20½@21c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Close firm at 13c for flour, 17c for wheat, 18½c for corn to New York.

LAKE FREIGHTS—14,000 brls flour, 280,000 bu wheat, 4,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—300 brls flour, 231,000 bu wheat, 24,000 bu corn.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

FREIGHTS.—Steady. Engagements were—at Buffalo, 13½c; Detroit, wheat at 14c; ; schrs Alcelia, Chalker, J. B. Newman, Arrow, International, and Wallington, wheat at 13½c; schr Collingwood, corn at 13½c. To Montreal, schr Chicago, wheat at 18c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,331 brls; shipped 680 brls. Market more active and firmer. Sales were:—476 brls "Cheneville," at $4.70; 204 do "Wolf Creek," and 200 brls "Smith Mills" at $4.70 del; 200 brls "Wolf Creek" at $4.75 del; 680 brls good spring extra at $4.55 del; 600 brls at $4.50 del; 50 brls "Peterson" super at $4.30; 100 brls super at $3.60@3.80 del; 35 brls do at $3.70.

WHEAT—Received, 154,706 bus; shipped 236,651 bus. Opened firm, but closed quiet. Sales were:—3,750 bus No. 2 Red at 98c in store; 2,500 bus No. 2 Red at 94c in store; 3,500 bus Northwestern Club at 91c in store; 1,500 bu do at 90½c in store; 9,000 bus No. 1 Spring at 89½c in store; 10,000 bus do at 89c in store; 10,000 bus do at 88½c in store; 15,000 bus do at 88c in store; 3,000 bus do at 88¼c in store; 32,000 bus do at 86c in store; 8,000 bus do at 85½c in store; 1,300 bus Rejected at 79c in store.

CORN—Received, 37 036 bu; shipped, 28,825 bu. Declined 1@1½c. Sales were:—2,300 bu No. 2 Canal at 40c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 40½c afloat; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 40c in store; 8,500 bu do at 39½c in store; 4,000 bu No. 2 (in a part cular warehouse) at 40c in store; 10,000 bu do at 39c in store; 900 bu Rejected at 34c in store. New Corn delivered—No sales were:—300 bu good new shelled at 35½c; 9 00 bu on track; 700 bu dry Ear at 25c; 2 60 bu on track.

OATS—Received, 769 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—4,000 bu No 1 at 20c afloat; 1,000 bu do at 19½c in store.

RYE—Received, 925 bu; shipped, 14,500 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—154 bags by sample at 56c on track; 700 bu No. 1 at 55c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 7,779 bu. Market more active. Sales were:—300 bu No. 2 at 46c afloat; 1,000 bu do at 46c in store; 6,000 bu do at 45c in store; 450 bags by sample at 49@50c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 28,215 bs. Market active and 20@30c better. Sales were:—21 sks prime at $2.30; 41 sks do at $2.18; 231 sks good at $2.16; 15 bags fair at $2.13½; 10 bags ordinary at $2.10.

HIGHWINES—Rec'ived, 216 brls. Market quiet. Sales were:—150 bbls City at 19c; 66 bbls in lots at 19½c.

ALCOHOL—41@42c ₱ gal.

MESS PORK—39 bbls at $19.30.

BROOM CORN—3 tons prime at $75.00; 4¾ tons common at $52.50; 1 ton loose do at $60.00.

SALT—2,000 bushels St. Ubes coarse sold at 36c per 70 lbs.

BUTTER—Common dull and drooping. Sales were:—307 firkins choice at 15c; 1,450 do choice dairy at 16@16c.

SWEET POTATOES—40 sks at $1.00 per bushel.

POTATOES—In good supply at 12@20c per bushel.

EGGS—In active request at 9c.

HIDES—Received, 46,336 lbs. Green Salted, 7½@7½c. Dry Flint, 14@14½.

TALLOW—Of fair prime at 2½c.

LIVESTOCK—Received, 2,216 Hogs, 324 beeves. Beef Cattle quiet and steady, with a fair demand at $2.50@2.75 for medium to good packing, and $2.75@3.50 for prime shipping. Hogs rather quiet—buyers holding off for lower prices. Sales were:

46	Beeves averaging 1100 lbs at	$2.25
74	" 1040 "	2.40
74	" 1060 "	2.50
25	" 1200 "	2.60
40	Hogs 200 "	3.50
45	" 200 "	3.60

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 11.

Star Comet, Evans, Evans Haven, 10 miles up the lake, 75 bbls ashes, 75 bbls meal, 40 bags wheat, 12 bedsteads, 24 bbls whiskey, 2 bbls pork.

Schr Traveller, Johnson, Fort Ulio, 36 cds wood.

Schr Terry Sea, Love, Cleveland, 300 brls salt, 300 tons coal.

Schr Owen(2), Emery, Grand Haven, 160 brls salt.

Schr Alva Clark, Higgie, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.

Schr Summit, Robertson, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 84 tons wood.

Schr Love Oak, McGraw, St Clair River, 70 m lumber, 80 m shingles.

Schr Mermaid, Thompson, White Lake, 80 m staves, 180 m shingles.

Schr Jessie, Folsom, Sand Bay, 100 cds wood, 80 m shingles.

Schr F Heyden, Petersen, Amsterdam, 70 cds wood.

Schr R Norton, Carberry, Port Washington, 75 cds wood.

Schr Speer, Young, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Schr Clar otte, Fuston, Manistee, 150 cds wood.

Schr Lyons, Goodsell, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.

Schr Terre Belles, Clark, Racine, 60 m brick.

Schr Two Charles, Bell, Manistee, 75 cds wood, 40 brls flour.

Schr E M Ice, Lyons, Keeler, Pompey Hollow, 200 tons coal.

Schr Flora Wilson, Harrison, Grand Haven, 350 tons coal.

Schr N P Goodell, Gates, Detroit, 100 m lumber.

Schr Cuyahoga, Mills, Manistee, 100 m lumber, 400 tons coal.

Schr Cape Horn, Anderson, Cleveland, 300 tons coal, 3½ tons iron.

Schr C Trowbridge, Coyne, Buffalo, 191 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Geneva, Wurtenburgh, Manitowoc, 13,000 bbl, 35 cds wood.

Schr Jos Vernon, Bruce, Buffalo, 837 tons coal.

Schr Zadock Pratt, Jones, Detroit, 100 m lumber.

Schr Jane Cochrane, Bowman, Saginaw, 3,0 m lumber.

CLEARED.....Oct. 11.

Star Comet, Evans, Grand Haven, 10 tons wheat, 200 brls corn meal.

Prop Free Stone, Rounds, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat, 200 brls flour, 50 kegs butter, 100 bu corn.

Prop Dunbar, Cross, Erie, 6,000 bu wheat, 12,101 bu barley, 800 brls flour, 800 bags corn meal, 100 bales broom corn, 500 brls mixed pickles.

Brig C P Williams, Carey, Buffalo, 14,720 bush wheat.

Schr A Mitchell, Hutchinson, Port Colborne, 11,800 bush corn.

Schr Free, Wilcox, Oswego, 11,000 bu wheat.

Schr Massillon, Floyd, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.

Schr Union, Folsom, Sand Bay, 14,000 bu wheat.

Schr F Heyden, Petersen, Amsterdam.

Schr R G Ackerson, Brown, Buffalo, 19,500 bu wheat.

Schr Wm Fiske, Close, Buffalo, 22,000 bu barley.

Schr Forrester, Pike, Oswego, 10,000 bu wheat.

Bear reach, Funk, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat.

Bair Hand), Brown, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISIONS.—Quite a series of collisions took place yesterday in St. Clair Rapids with a number of vessels arriving and departing from Lake Huron. The steamer Mahoning, Capt. Jones, and in close vicinity at each other. The schooner Ontario, Capt. Hall, was struck by the steamer, and considerable damage. Her rail, plankshear, bulwarks and several stanchions were carried away. The steamer Mahoning, Capt. Arentzen and W. H. Craig all contained more or less damage by the loss of bowsprits, jibboom and head-gear. The full particulars of each of these as stable at present to give, as up to present writing they have not arrived at this port. We received the above information of Capt. Moore of the steamer Roby, which arrived here last evening.—*Detroit Tribune, 10th.*

FROM EUROPE DIRECT.—The bark Thomas F. Park arrived here last evening from Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 350 tons pig iron, 1000 bags salt, and 1 keg of shot, which she discharges at this port. The Park B will be immediately reloaded, and her destination is given out as Chicago. May from here for Liverpool, with a cargo of oak staves, timber and deals. The Park established a considerable time in Liverpool before a charter could be obtained, and the Mersey Shipping effected at a good figure. She was handsomely commanded by Capt. Daniels, and her mate, Mr. Wheeler and Captain Daniels are reports the Park an excellent sea going vessel. She came to anchor in the stream off the Dock Yard, and the balance of her cargo, and ion s up with grain for the lower lake ports.—*Ibid.*

ASHORE.—The Canadian propeller Magnet, bound down with a cargo of rails, ran hard aground about 2 o'clock yesterday on the Flats, and will have to lighten a greater part of her cargo before she can be got off.—*Ibid.*

A NEW TRADE.—The bark Norman of Chicago arrived here this morning from Halifax, N. S., with nearly a full cargo of fish on board. She will proceed on to Chicago where she discharges the same.—*Ibid.*

—The bark E. S. Adams, owned by Messrs. Norris & Nichols, of Ft. Catharines, and clipped that last spring to Liverpool, arrived here yesterday morning, making the passage out in 31 days, having left Liverpool on the 8th of August. She is loaded with coal and iron for Chicago.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Passed Detroit.

Up—Star Sea Bird; props Scioto, Belle, Mary Stewart; bark S P Park; schrs Industry, Barclay, Erie.

Down—Props Mahoning, Hendrick, Lincoln, Magnet; barks London, Conover; schrs Wings of the Morning, Arrow, Intercontinental, H L Lansing, Gold Hunter, Atlantic, St. Noble, Kingsley.

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Arrived, schrs Harriet Ross, White, Chicago; Oliver Mower, Warner, do; Gazelle, Leonard, do; Hubbard, Carlisle, do; Miss Donovan, Richardson, do Cleared, propellers Buffalo, Hall, Chicago; Mahoney, Powell, do; Montgomery, Butler, do; Globe, Pratt, do; Superior, Goddard, do; City of Mansfield, Mathews, do; Wm Peacock, Shelton, do; schrs Wm Tell, Tracey, Duluth; Jno Nihan, Hall, do; A E Case, Bigelow, do.

OSWEGO, Oct. 9.—Arrived, schrs Shemgyn, Johnson, do; Lively, Stearns, do.

BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Indiana.

GOVERNOR—1860. SEC'Y STATE—1860.

Counties.	Lane, Hendricks.	Ray, Smith.	Dem.
Jennings	600	....	278
Boone	150	....	98
Hendricks	720	456	....
Howard	922	383	....
DeKalb	175	....	93
Madison	300	....	356
Marion	1,150	517	....
Hamilton	800	471	....
Shelby	250	....	189
Hancock	130	....	227
Tipton	50	....	96
Tippecanoe	1,000	445	....
Laporte	1,000	466	....
Lawrence	150	....	8
Fountain	226	....	45
Wayne	2,000	1,254	....
St. Josephs	700	398	....
Noble	280	73	....
Lake	600	493	....
Clay	425	157	179
Wabash	981	651	....
Allen	858	....	1,111
Switzerland	200	40	....
Jefferson	1,200	883	....
Bartholomew	100	3	....
Johnson	400	288	....
Jackson	450	868	....
Monroe	150	2	....
Scott	50	....	218
Daviess	720	401	....
Blackford	100	22	157
Decatur	429	224	....
Montgomery	300	....	27
Knox	163	27	219
Ripley	260	67	....
Vandenburgh	24	....	345
Davis	....	238	....
Marshall	23	89	....
Stark	67	....	45
Cass	6	3	....
Floyd	216	67	....
Total	14,385	8,196	7,476

Republican majority, so far, 11,089. In 1858 Republican majority 2,692. Republican gain, 8,396.

4,783

LANE 15,000 MAJORITY.

INDIANAP OLIS, Oct. 11.—Returns from over 60 counties received, indicate Republican majority on State ticket will reach 15 000.

Legislature will stand nearly as follows:—Senators, holding over, 14 Democrats and 11 Republicans. New members, 7 Democrats and 18 Republicans; Rep. maj. 2517 9. House—Rep. 53, Dem. 41; giving Rep. majority of over 20 on joint ballot, which will secure the election of Republican U. S. Senator.

As A. Graves, Dem. 3d Congressional Dist. elected by 85 maj. over Davis, Ind. Whig. Holman, Dem. 4th District re elected 400 maj., leaving members of Congress same as in present Congress.

Pennsylvania.

Counties.	GOVERNOR—1860. Curtin.	Foster.	CANAL COM.—1861 Keagle.	Dunn.
Allegheny	7,000	....	6,295	....
Chester	1,850	....	446	....
Blair	573	....	606	....
Mifflin	227	....	19	....
Lancaster	6,000	....	2,454	....
Erie	2,300	....	1,903	....
York	....	1,300	....	1,869
Cambria	....	600	....	1,183
Philadelphia	....	2,043	....	9,345
Dauphin	1,100	....	925	....
Union	900	....	450	....
Mentour	....	250	....	583
Northampton	....	1,600	....	2,200
Carbon	....	400	....	655
Monroe	....	1,300	....	1,519
Lehigh	....	500	....	661
Bucks	300	....	....	656
Berks	4,000	....	....	6,061
Montgomery	....	1,650	....	1,944
Lycoming	150	....	....	402
Luzerne	....	1,000	....	1,001
Indiana	1,800	....	1,817	....
Susquehanna	1,550	....	1,104	....
Wyoming	150	....	....	41
Tioga	2,800	....	2,578	....
Beaver	988	....	649	....
Columbia	....	500	1,699	....
Wayne	....	300	....	137
Pike	....	400	....	561
Clearfield	....	500	....	680
Franklin	650	....	116	....
Clarion	....	700	....	907
Armstrong	871	....	395	....
Somerset	1,400	....	774	....
Schuylkill	800	....	....	1,738
Huntingdon	760	....	286	....
Total	32,258	16,998	18 457	27,735

Republican majority, 15,265. The Democratic majority in the same counties in 1856 was 9,396. Republican gain, **24,561.** A dispatch from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says the Republican majority will reach **32,000.**

Ohio.

ATT'Y GEN'L—1860. GOV'R—1859.

County.	Eppelman, Dem.	Dunscomb, Dem.	Dennison, Rep.	Brough.
Clinton	1,000	....	675	....
Greene	1,325	....	1,104	....
Muskingum	over	....	187	....
Guernsey	475	....	160	....
Stark	400	....	....	280
Warren	1,049	....	1,074	....
Ashtabula	1,600	....	1,400	....
Lake	1,650	....	1,269	....
Washington	....	50	417	....
Hardin	167	....	160	....
Cuyahoga	8,500	....	1,719	....
Harr son	500	....	380	....
Champagne	160	....	190	....
Logan	1,200	....	475	....
Hocking	....	365	....	421
Hamilton	....	305	....	893
Preble	892	....	765	....
	16,149	910	11,988	1,594

Republican majority so far 15,249. Republican majority in the same counties last year 9,694. Republican gain 5,555.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 11.—Samuel Shellaberger, Republican candidate for Congress, has over 5,000 majority in the Eighth District.

The Republicans are jubilating here to-night over the great victories in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. One hundred guns are being fired, and the Wide Awakes are parading the streets.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Further Ohio returns confirm the loss of Republican Congressmen in the Ninth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Districts. The Republicans gain one Congressman in the Fifteenth, and the remaining Districts are probably unchanged.

In the Sixteenth District, Cutler, (Rep.) is elected over Jewett by 32 majority.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Harriet Lane arrived at Castle Garden at 2.30. One of the most amusing incidents of the trip was a race with the yacht Maria, which completely outstripped the steam-cutter.

The Prince came up a good part of the way on the deck of the cutter, and had a good view of the river and harbor. His horses were in readiness at Castle Garden when the landing took place. The reception by the Mayor and Council took place at about 3 o'clock, after which the Prince left Castle Garden and reviewed the troops on the Battery.

The procession then formed and marched up Broadway through immense crowds of enthusiastic people, to the City Hall, and subsequently to the 5th Avenue Hotel. The turn out was the greatest ever witnessed in New York.

Counterfeits on the Poor-east Bank, Fall River, made their appearance to day.

The Associated Press having completed the lease of the Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island Telegraph lines, over which a large portion of the intelligence will pass after the first of November, are now organizing extensive news arrangements near Fire Island and Montauk, on Long Island, whereby the aid of news yachts and some of those terrible carrier pigeons which Fog Smith and other telegraph monopolists have so frequently anathematized, the Press hope to secure the news from nearly all the inward bound steamers and packet vessels.

In carrying out these arrangements the Press will for the present avail itself of the new telegraph line now in course of construction by the Montreal Company, across Long Island Railroad Company, from Brooklyn to the eastern extremity of the Island. These facilities will often enable the Press to place before the public the European news of all other land bound news one day earlier than heretofore, and are therefore of no inconsiderable importance to the commercial public and the press of the whole country.

New York, Oct. 11.—Col. Duryea, late Commander of the 7th Regiment, was last evening presented with a service of silver valued at $5,000, by the officers and soldiers of the Regiment.

There was an exciting trot yesterday on the Union Course, between four fast trotters, named "Belle Brandon," "Mystery," "Tycoon" and "Bonny Young." "Brandon" was the winner of the second, third and fourth heats. Time about 2.40 each.

Yancey spoke last evening to an immense gathering at the Cooper Institute. During his speech the question was put to him whether Lincoln's election would be cause for the secession of the South, to which he answered that he believed it to be the right of secession, and if Lincoln should bring a federal bayonet to force his irrepressible conflict, he would join his State and resist.

Missouri and Western Telegraph Co.

ST LOUIS, Oct. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company, held in this city to-day, Chas. M. Stebbins, J. H. Lightner, A. C. Gooding, S. H. Laflin, J. H. Wade, A. Stager, and Isaac R. Elwood were re-elected directors. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the following gentlemen were elected officers:—Chas. M. Stebbins, President and Treasurer; Robt. C. Clowry, Superintendent and Secretary; W. R. Stebbins, Gen. Agent.

The Company's lines have done a profitable business the past year, and it is thought when the extension to Fort Kearny is completed, as it will be this month, a larger increase of patronage will accrue. The Company has decided to build at least two additional miles west of Fort Kearny next year, and will commence as soon as the spring and the weather will permit. Should the rich gold region after favorable inducements, the Company will extend their line to Denver next season.

The Prince of Wales.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The Royal party left here at 2.30 in a special train. The Prince expresses himself highly gratified with the pleasures afforded him in Philadelphia, especially at the operatic entertainment.

NEW LONG, Oct. 11.—The steam tug-boat cutter Lane, with Gen. Scott and Committee of Reception on board, left at 5.30 o'clock for Amboy for the purpose of bringing Baron Renfrew to New York. The city is all astir. The military turned out with full ranks, and the houses are filled to overflowing. The Prince arrives at Amboy at 11 o'clock, and will leave for New York at 12 o'clock with the Prince.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—A destructive fire occurred early yesterday morning at Allen's iron works, in the north part of the city, caused by fire in a planing mill, and by way. Loss, $40,000 to $50,000. Nearly two blocks are in ruins, and thousands of hands are thrown out of employment.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF 1860,

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